MANILA EXPERIENCES.

A Just Returned Correspondent Talks of the Americanizing of the Philippines.

Dictator Aguinaldo's Passport—A Native Statesman Not Highly Rated.

John O. Knight, who accompanied the first expedition to Manila on the City of Sydney, as the representative of the Examiner, has arrived home by the troopship Valencia. He was in Manila during all the exciting times there, saw the bombardment of the city and the assault by the army. On the subject of the civil government now in effect there he says:

"When I left Manila everything was perfectly quiet and there seemed little likelihood of further trouble unless the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, should be silly enough to provoke it. That he might do so was hardly considered probable, but not by any means impossible. The temporary authority enjoyed by this Indian in commanding a ragged lot of half-civilized natives does not sit well on him. He is inclined to toy with it like a child with a new plaything and may have to be brought up with a round turn.

"The Americans now have the civil government of Manila well in hand. A provost marshal's office has been established in the walled city under the direction of Brigadier General McArthur, and Colonel Jewett has opened the judge advocate's office in the executive building, where Gen. Merritt made his temporary headquarters before leaving for Paris. It may be said to the credit of the Spaniards and other residents of Manila that both of these officers have not found a great deal of work to do.

"For the present the civil laws which obtained in the islands under Spanish rule will remain in force. The first week the regular police force, composed of native Filipinos, was retained to keep order, but they were relieved as soon as possible, and now all the police work is performed by the soldiers, who patrol their beats with their rifles slung over their shoulders.

"The work of the customs house has been resumed under the direction of Colonel Charles A. Whittier. The old duties will remain in effect until the question as to the disposition of the islands shall be settled. The Spanish officers formerly employed in the customs house were given the privilege of remaining under the American management if they desired, but they all refused to enter the service of Uncle Sam. They were allowed to go and their places were filled by civilians and clerks from the army. There were a large number of natives employed in the office and these all accepted the offer to remain in the service.

"Captain Glass, of the cruiser Charleston, was appointed by General Merritt as captain of the port of Manila, and has been ably filling that position. The post office has also been Americanized and is now run as a United States office under the direction of Postmaster Vail. A two-cent stamp will now carry a letter from Manila to any part of Uncle Sam's domain.

"When General Merritt left for Paris Major-General Elwell S. Otis was left chief in command at Manila. He established his headquarters in the Palacio or executive building, vacated by General Merritt.

"Comfortable barracks were found for the large number of troops now stationed there and the soldiers on the whole are well off. The health of the soldiers thus far has been very good, comparatively few fatalities having resulted from sickness. Now that the hot season is coming on considerable apprehension is felt, however, lest Manila may not prove to be a healthy place. During the two weeks before I left there several cases of malaria developed and others are likely to follow."

Mr. Knight has an interesting souvenir of his stay at Manila in a pass written and signed by Aguinaldo. It is written on ordinary white paper in the Tagalo language, and is dated July 5, 1898. At the top is a device put on with a rubber stamp, much like the postmark on a letter. The words of the device are "El. Aguinaldo, Gobernador Dictador." The translation and signature of the pass are as follows:

"The bearer of this is an American, named Senor John O. Knight. He may wander many miles into the country. Lay no impediment in his way, and if he hungry feed him.

"E. AGUINALDO,
"Auguste Dictator."

Mr. Knight tells an interesting incident in connection with the capture of Manila on August 13. The little gunboat Callao came up within 250 yards of the Malate fort on the beach just where Malate river flows into the bay. From here she opened with her Colt rapid-firing guns on the fort, while the Olympia, Raleigh and Petrel, with five-inch guns bombarded from a greater distance. When the time came for the advance by the army, the First Colorado led across the Malate river to occupy the fort and entrenchments on the beach, while the First California followed and took the advance up the single street of Malate to Manila.

In the excitement of the moment the First California band got ahead of the troops and crossed the river in advance. The water was waist deep, but just as the members of the band got into the middle of the street they struck up "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Immediately the soldiers all along the line took it up and sang it as they made the advance.

The street through Malate had been barricaded by the Spaniards, but over these barricades the First California threw themselves, driving the Spaniards back. At the same time they were the targets for the Spanish sharpshooters concealed in the houses.

So rapid was the advance of the California troops that detachments of the Spaniards were left to right and left of them. When the California troops reached the Lunetta, at the end of the Malate street, the white flag went up over the walls of the city, and the troops rested arms just outside. One of the detachments of Spaniards that had thus been accidentally flanked, seeing the Americans on the Lunetta, not knowing that the white flag had gone up, and being themselves pressed by the insurgents, fired on the Californians. It was at this time that Dunsmoore was killed and Greene, Lieut. Col. Duboce, John O. Knight and Sol. Sheridan, who were immediately in the rear of the Californians, were also fired on as they emerged into the open space at the end of the street.

The cat and bootjack almost met.
She dodged and yelled with glee,
Young man, I bet
You'll need that yet,
Then you'll remember me."
—Detroit Free Press.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

Sir William Harcourt on Position of Bishops—Archbishops of Canterbury and York Criticized.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's letter to the London Times on the "Position of the Bishops," in respect to lawlessness in the Church of England, meaning illegal ritualistic practices, which was referred to in a recent cable despatch from London, is in part as follows:

In order to terminate the controversy respecting lawlessness in the church, we are invited by the Dean of Windsor and Lord Cranborne to lay aside all disquietude and trust to the bishops. Before we can accept that anodyne, it is necessary to satisfy ourselves as to the true position and authority of the episcopate in regard to the established church. It is truly said that the national church of England in its foundation was a compromise between conflicting opinions. But in order that this compromise should be established on a firm and lasting basis, it was necessary that it should rest on some national sanction. It is, of course, a question whether there should be a national church at all; but if there is to be such a chruch, it must be based on a national authority, and the only national authority which we recognize is that of the crown and of parliament. This principle was the bedrock of the reformation in the sixteenth century, and the three great pillars on which the Church of England was reared were the act of the submission of the clergy (25th Hh. VIII.), the act of supremacy of the crown, and the successive acts of uniformity of public worship and doctrine. The first removed the government of the church from ecclesiastical authority, except so far as it was permitted and defined by the crown and parliament. The second established the rights of the laity as represented by the national authority to control the national church. The third defined in the Liturgy and the articles the practice, the ritual and the doctrines to which the bishops and the clergy of the establishment were obliged by law to conform. No ecclesiastic, whether bishop or parson, has any authority to depart from the terms of this charter.

The serious question at this crisis is that of the conduct of the bishops toward this deliberate campaign against the law of the church. They are the legally appointed guardians of that law. They have the authority and the duty to enforce it. They have no authority to alter or to modify it. It is contrary to their sacred obligation to sanction or to countenance its violation. How have they fulfilled or how are they fulfilling that charge?

I have already called attention to the declaration of the Archbishop of Canterbury that he is prepared, contrary to the express words of the act of 1872, to sanction additional services which do not "form part of the Bible or prayer book," but which represent what he individually regards as "parallel" to the prayer book." This perversion of the plain words of the statute has, I think, been universally rejected by every man of plain common sense. It is nothing less than a claim to compose a series of supplementary prayer books according to the imagination of each prelate.

We may form a fair estimate of the sort of new prayer book we might expect from the present episcopate in a study of that unfortunate composition, the reply of the archbishops to the Apostolic letter of the Pope, in which the simplicity of the language of the English Liturgy has been elaborately transformed into the vocabulary of Rome. So far from maintaining uniformity of public worship, these private liturgical experiments would only introduce an infinite variety of doctrine and ritual in any diocese, according to the temporary diversity of episcopal proclivities, and I am not sure that in the long career of the Archbishop himself his successive liturgical paraphrases would not have exhibited very marked discrepancies. But in this gospel chaos the Primate has a coadjutor whose attack on the law of the church is much more frank and outspoken. I have seen a remarkable and significant declaration by the present Archbishop of York.

He at least does not beat about the bush. He considers the law—a law, be it observed, which has been enacted by parliament, after careful consideration of the modern requirements of the church by a commission and by a convocation only twelve years before—to be a "grievous hindrance" which "injuriously restrains his liberty." He has little doubt that "in time it will by evasion become practically obsolete," and though he admits that this practice is "at once tedious and discreditable," he invites his clergy to accept this discreditable process and "so far as they may hasten the inevitable issue." He does not for a moment pretend, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, that it can be reconciled with the law; on the contrary, he affirms that it "is contrary to the law." But bishops are above the law, and their authority is "prior to acts of parliament," by which they will sanction services which he asserts that the law has forbidden.

When such language is addressed to the clergy by a bishop, who can be surprised that lawlessness is rampant in the church? What authority is at hand to restrain this organized assault on the rock of the reformation? Will the bishops, with a clear voice, a firm hand and a straightforward mind, resist this lawless enterprise, or will they continue to palliate and connive at, even if they do not encourage, the violation of the plain law of the church? The duty of their office is to enforce that law, and not to be astute in finding pretexts for evading it. If the prelates of to-day showed a tithe of the courage and good faith of Archbishops Tait and Thomson, the appeal to their discretion might command a respect to which they have shown as yet but little title.

The Duke of Argyll has pointed out the difficulty of creating new organizations for enforcing discipline or changing the doctrine and services of the church. That is not what is required. The great body of the laity of the church desire no change. What they demand is that the clergy should obey the law, and that the bishops should not assist them in breaking it.

On the same subject the Bishop of Hereford said, in the course of his opening address at the Hereford diocesan conference:

"Bishop's jus liturgicum, or, in plain English, his power to draw up or sanction special forms of service for use in our church, is limited by the words of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, 1872, which declare that a special service must contain nothing which does not form part of Holy Scripture or the Book of Common Prayer, excepting anthems or hymns. It is held by some that the reasonable understanding of this provision is that it gives power to a bishop to sanction any prayers or services which, though not in the exact language of the Bible or Prayer-book, are in his judgment in accordance with the spirit and doctrine of the Bible and the Prayer-book. This at first sight would seem to be a not unreasonable contention, but when examined more closely it is found to open the door to an amount of liberty of interpretation which can hardly have been intended, and which, notwithstanding my personal devotion to liberty, I feel almost afraid to contemplate.

What might be the result in course of time of the exercise of this vaguely defined power by 33 diocesan bishops, all liable to be influenced in the process, I might even say "squeezed" by their various clergy, I do not venture to predict. One thing, however, is tolerably certain. The prayer book would be overlaid by a mass of clerically made services, made no doubt by pious men, with the best intentions, but in part dug up from all sorts of ecclesiastical quarters and full of idiosyncrasies.

The Church of England, as by law established, is based on the rock of Holy Scripture. The united public worship of the church is that of the prayer book. Every parish priest is bound to minister this worship to the parish unchanged and unadulterated, and no bishop has power to go beyond or contravene this fundamental law. The importance of this is understood when we reflect that that it constitutes the one indispensable guarantee and security of our abiding, unbroken and peaceful union as a comprehensive national church.

What liberty of common worship have we within the walls of our parish church? The church stands as God's House in the Centre of every parish. It is there to be the focus of the spiritual life of the community; to be used for all common religious uses, provided that everything be done decently and in order, and so as to tend to reverence and edification. How, then, is this to be most nearly realized, and what authority should regulate these uses of the parish church for the good of the community, over and above the uses regulated by the acts of uniformity? In considering these and other questions of current interest, we are in considerable danger of forgetting the general body of the people, and thinking too exclusively of the clergy, who, after all, are only the people's ministers in these matters. "What is Paul, and what is Apollos? Ministers by whom ye believed?" "Ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake."

Any expansive uses of the parish church should have the sympathy of the laity, and should not be introduced without the sanction and approval of the general body of lay opinion in the church. Otherwise we run the risk of a dangerous cleavage between clerical claims and sentiment and the feeling and convictions of the main body of church people; and it might become a grave misfortune if clergy-made forms of worship could be thrust upon parishes, pressed upon the young and the ignorant, and made to grow into church usage, on the initiative of any incumbent, with the sanction of any bishop, to say nothing of the confusion that might arise through the varying usages in different dioceses.

LIFE'S CLOSING DAYS

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Dodd's Kidney Pills Keep the Body Young and Strong—Build New Tissue in Place of Old—Cure and Prevent Disease.

When old age begins to creep upon us the infirmities of life make themselves felt.

It is then that the terrible effects of the follies and excesses committed in our younger days appear.

The vital forces are weak, the stream of life is gradually drying up. The silver cord will soon be loosed, and ere long the golden bowl will be broken.

The aged and the ageing have not enough vitality to make up for the daily wear and tear. Thus many days, yes, many years, of life and strength are lost, are allowed to slip away from us, when they might be retained, to add to the sum of our earthly happiness.

By stimulating the kidneys and restoring them to sound health, Dodd's Kidney Pills keep off the breaking down attacks of old age.

By putting the kidneys in good health, Dodd's Kidney Pills ensure a full supply of pure, rich blood, on which the broken down nerves, muscles, bones and tissues feed, and which makes new tissue to replace the old and worn out matter.

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Use Dodd's Kidney Pills and be young. They will make new bone, muscle and sinew, give strength, vigor and staying power.

Try Dodd's Kidney Pills—it will cost you only fifty cents.

ENGLISHMEN BUY MINES.

Several Properties in Trail Creek and Fort Steele District Pass to Strong Syndicate.

The sale of four big mines in British Columbia was consummated to-day in Seattle. It is evidently one of the largest mining transactions that has occurred for a long time in the West. The mines include the Esmeralda, Independent and Confederate, in the Trail Creek district, and the Cranebec in the Fort Steele district. The mines join the notable Le Roi, War Eagle and Deer Park, and are part of the same group. The sale was made by J. R. Rollins, owner, through Judge Hillman F. Jones, of this city and Kitsap county, an old friend of the owner. The purchasers are John R. Finch and R. C. Caldwell on behalf of the same English syndicate that tried to buy the Le Roi and which owns the War Eagle and Deer Park mines.

The consideration is private, but it is known to be a large sum, running into six figures. The transfer is said to be complete, and the purchase money now lies in the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver to the credit of the late owner of the mines. Mr. Rollins, who is now in Seattle, his wife, Mr. Jones and wife, and Messrs. Finch and Caldwell leave here in the morning for Vancouver on another deal which includes the transfer of other large mining property practically sold at a sum also reaching into six big figures.

J. R. Rollins, the man who sold the mines, is an old-time miner and has lived in this city at various times during the past year. He has had big offers before, but not what he cared to accept, and being in a position to hold on has done so. A great many thousand dollars has been spent in developing the property, which gives every indication of being as great dividend payers as the famous Le Roi.

Hillman F. Jones, who has acted as Mr. Rollins' agent in the sale, is well known in Seattle, having lived here most of his life. He was at one time police judge of this city, and at a later date prominent in the publication of a Seattle daily. He is a brother of Prof. O. S. Jones, of Denny school. It is understood Mr. Jones will receive quite a fine fee for the successful work in negotiating the sale.—Seattle Times.

"You don't mean to say you are going to urge the nomination of that old enemy of yours!"

"Yes," answered the experienced politician. "That's one of the peculiarities of the business. Once in a while a man in my position has to get in line and take orders or else lose his job as a party boss."—Washington Star.

BEYOND THEIR POWER

Mr. Mills Contends That the Dominion Cannot Legislate on Prohibition.

Would Be an Attempt to Override the Power Conferred on Legislatures.

The proprietors of the Driard hotel and Bank Exchange saloon were charged in the city police court yesterday with selling liquor on "Plebiscite Day" contrary to the Plebiscite act. The prosecution of the Driard was dropped, the authorities securing no evidence of the sale of liquor.

The case of the proprietor of the Bank Exchange was proceeded with, and Mr. S. Perry Mills, who appeared for the defence, raised several interesting points, going so far as to argue that the Dominion parliament did not have the power to pass a prohibition act. He argued that from the wording of section 6 of the Plebiscite act, the legislature had merely adopted the proceedings "as nearly as may be for the purpose of submitting the question to the electors, obtaining an answer thereto and ascertaining the result of the vote," the section saying: "The same proceeding as nearly as may be shall be had as in the case of a general Dominion election." Under the Dominion Election act the sections referring to the granting of a poll, etc., are under the heading "Proceedings," whereas section 83 of the Dominion Election act, relating to the closing of saloons and the selling of intoxicating liquor comes under the heading of "Keeping peace and good order at elections." The headings prefixed to the sets of sections could be regarded as preambles to those sections to explain ambiguities. Mr. Mills also contended that the legislature does not pretend to impose upon the young and the ignorant, and made to grow into church usage, on the initiative of any incumbent, with the sanction of any bishop, to say nothing of the confusion that might arise through the varying usages in different dioceses. It merely says that the language must, if not in express words, be clear by implication beyond reasonable doubt. In Hodge v. The Queen it had been held that the province of Ontario could make regulations in the nature of police or municipal regulations of a local character for the good government of taverns, which did not interfere with the general regulations of trade and commerce. This was another reason why the language in the Plebiscite act should be expressed beyond any reason of doubt. In Hodge v. the Attorney-General of Ontario v. the Attorney-General of the Dominion it had been held that local prohibition authorized by the Ontario act 53 Victoria, Chap. 56, was within the powers of the provincial legislature and that the Canada Temperance act so far as it purported to repeal the old provincial act was ultra vires of the Dominion parliament and that the prohibition provisions of the Temperance act were only valid when duly brought into operation in any provincial area, as relating to the "peace and good government of Canada." Then section 83 of the Dominion Elections act had been inserted prior to receipt of the privy council decisions. It was a well known fact that it had been the tendency of some of the governments of the Dominion to encroach on provincial rights, that these encroachments had been resisted successfully on almost every occasion by Sir Oliver Mowat and therefore section 83 should be looked upon and scrutinized with the greatest suspicion.

The most interesting point raised by Mr. Mills was that the Dominion parliament did not have the power to pass a prohibition act. Under section 67 of the B. N. A. act, he said, authority was conferred on the local legislatures in plenary and as ample within the prescribed limits as the Imperial parliament could bestow and within those limits of subjects the local legislature is supreme. If it were conceded that the parliament of Canada had authority to make laws applicable to the whole Dominion in relation to matters which in each province are subjects of local or private interests, upon the assumption that the matters concerned the "peace, order and good government of the Dominion" there would hardly be a subject mentioned in section 92 of the B. N. A. act upon which it might not legislate to the exclusion of the provincial legislature. The provinces have express power to legislate for shop, saloon and other licenses in order to raise a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes. For the Dominion to pass a prohibitory law as proposed would virtually be an attempt to override the power conferred on the provincial legislature by the Imperial parliament, because to prohibit the sale of liquors would be depriving the legislature of a means of raising a revenue by liquor licenses for provincial or municipal purposes. In closing Mr. Mills referred to the fact that the saloons had kept open in Ontario, Quebec and also in Vancouver on election day.

The magistrate reserved his decision on the points raised by Mr. Mills and the case went over to a date to be set.

Raised . . . From a Bed of Sickness . . .

SIMCOE, Jan. 18th, 1897.

Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—For over five months I was confined to my bed, not being able to move. The best medical skill was called in, all treating me for catarrh of the stomach, but to no avail. I could not eat the most simple food without being in dreadful misery, and found no relief until same was vomited up. After spending a large sum in medical advice, I was advised to try a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I purchased a box from J. Austin and Company, Simcoe, and to my surprise found great relief. Not being able to eat I tried a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; the pains left me the third day. My appetite has been fully restored. I consider myself perfectly cured, and feel as well as when a young woman, although I am 65 years old at present. I was almost a shadow, now I am as fleshy as before my sickness. Have used only three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and two boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I can do my house work as usual. I am positive that my marvellous cure (which I think it is) is due purely to Dr. Chase's remedies, which I have used. I can honestly recommend the same to any persons suffering from symptoms similar to mine. Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,
MRS. ANN CHURCHILL, Sr.

ORE EXHIBITS AT OMAHA.

British Columbia and Washington Minerals at the Great Exposition.

From Omaha World-Herald.

To the miner, investor or prospective investor the exhibits of the state of Washington and British Columbia, located in the northwest corner of the Mines and Mining building are among the most interesting at the whole exposition, and ones to which any person interested in such matters from either a business or scientific standpoint will return a number of times.

The Washington exhibit, which extends along both the west and north walls, has above it a large portrait of Washington, with eagle and flag above it, for a sign, while the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack appear together above the exhibit of British Columbia. Both exhibits are in charge of L. K. Armstrong, a thoroughly well-posted gentleman on rocks, ores and minerals.

One pleasing feature of the two exhibits is that they are made up exclusively of commercial ores, taken from the different mines just as they run. It is not a "specimen" exhibit in any way, although there are a number of very rich pieces of ore which, however, but fairly represent the properties from which they were taken. The ores are classified on points of value—gold, silver, copper and lead.

GOLD ORES.

Washington is not a free gold producing state, the great amount of precipitation bringing the zone of oxydization very close to the surface, so that base ores are frequently found on it. The minerals are usually in combination with sulphides, making them "roasting" ores. A notable exception to this rule is found in the Republic mine, in which the ores run from $40 up to $800 per ton of absolutely free gold. The ore shoot at one point is 16 feet wide and 200 feet long, none of the ore running less than $200 per ton. The greatest feature of this mine, however, is the extreme fineness of the gold. It occurs in a milky white, finely granulated rock, and under even the strongest glass no gold can be seenin it. The company has recently put in an electro-cyanide plant which is very successful, saving between 97 and 93 per cent. of the gold, which is too fine to be saved successfully by the ordinary free gold milling process. Exhibition visitors, it may be incidentally said, will waste time inquiring for stock in the Republic mine, as there is none of it on the market.

SOURCE OF SILVER.

The principal source of silver in Washington, of which this exhibit contains a great number of large pieces, is argentiferous galena. And so far as Washington is concerned, it can be stated that notwithstanding, the low price of silver as compared in gold the mines are not being worked for the lead. It is true that in some mines the value of the lead is as great or greater than the value of the silver, but a large proportion of them run about 50 per cent. lead and from 60 to 70 ounces in silver. As examples of properties which do not run this way may be mentioned on one side the Bonanza mine, which runs 35 per cent. lead, ten ounces in silver and 27 per cent. iron, and the Eagle mine at Chewelah, which runs five to 60 per cent. lead and from 50 to 500 ounces of silver.

The figures given above will sound big even to persons somewhat familiar with mining, and in fact they are big. But in connection with this it must be remembered that the highest grade of argentiferous lead ore in the world is found in the Pacific northwest.

STRANGE COPPER ORE.

The Washington copper ores, as shown in the exhibit, are very different from those of the Lake Superior region. The latter run under 3 per cent., but what there is of it is pure copper. In Washington the copper is in the form of a sulphide and goes direct to the smelter from the mine. One of the new copper mines, located about forty miles from Spokane, is shipping large quantities of ore which runs 25 per cent. metallic copper by the carload just as it comes from the mine.

The mineral belt in Washington is in the form of a horseshoe, one heel being in the eastern part of the state and extending into Idaho, while the other heel is in the Cascade mountains, in the southwest part of the state. In the north half of the state ores of copper usually carry gold. In the Stevens county district, at the Le Flaur mine, the gold value is nearly equal to that of the copper, and there are also small values in silver.

One fine sample of silver ore in the exhibit is from a mine in the Huckleberry mountains, which carries from 900 to 1,100 ounces in silver and $10 in gold per ton. The sample itself is worth $50 and is from a blanket vein two to four feet wide. A carload a day is shipped from the mine, which is paying big dividends. The ore is much in demand by the smelters, being silicious ore, of which very little is found in Washington. The Black Hills and Washington in this respect might make a good trade so far as treatment of ore is concerned, the former having a very large proposition of silicious ores.

There are two other pieces of silver lead ore worthy of particular mention, and it would take a $100 bill to cover the value in them. One is from a body of ore running 60 per cent. lead and 120 ounces in silver, and the other carries 75 per cent. lead and 500 ounces in silver. There are also two bars of silver, each worth $25, which are more valuable still as being the first made by a smelter in the state of Washington.

Among the rare minerals shown by Washington are samples of Freibergite, or argentiferous gray copper; molybdenite, the sulphide of molybdenum; native silver; antimonial. There are also samples of bituminous coal, coke, iron ore, ornamental and polished stone, marble and slate, of which there is one slab two by six feet in size.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the exhibit of British Columbia, which is immediately east of that of Washington, and which is also in charge of L. K. Armstrong there are five tons of ore characteristic of different districts in the province. There are over 1,000 specimens, and connected with some of them are stories which if not well known as true, would be set down as the fairy tales of a dreamer. There are, for example, samples from the Le Roi mine, the stock of which six years ago went begging at 5 cents a share, and it was with difficulty that the money was obtained at this price for stock with which to develope the property. Since then the mine has paid $1,000,000 in dividends, besides paying $500,000 for development work and equipment, and building a $250,000 smelter. The stock in place of selling for 5 cents a share is now held at $6 per share and the owners of it are not looking for purchasers even at that figure. The present daily shipment from the Le Roi is from 300 to 400 tons.

There are also samples from the War Eagle, which recently sold for $600,000; from the Victoria which was sold a few days ago for a large sum to a Spokane banker and from other mines which have made their discoverers or purchasers wealthy. The famous Cariboo mine, which was recently reorganized and is paying big dividends monthly, also is represented by a number of samples.

The latter mine—the Cariboo—is particularly interesting to Omaha visitors, as it is in the same district and adjoining the Lemon mine, now being developed by Omaha capital. The Lemon mines and adjoining claims owned by the company have a fine exhibit, and one whichafor one peculiarity will hold the attention of a mining man. It is an ideal ore to work, for in place of having to send it to a smelter, the values can easily be saved by a stamp mill and concentrators. There is one piece of ore from the Lemon mine, development work on which is being pushed and which is rapidly nearing the producing stage, weighing over 100 pounds. The ore is still increasing in value, as does that of the other mines in the district, as depth is attained, but it has already reached and passed the paying point.

Aside from the gold ores, one of the interesting features of the exhibit of British Columbia is a block of Crow's Nest coal, from the 100-foot vein, to get to which a railroad was built.

SEALING AND BOUNDARY.

Captain Cox on This Season's Operations—American Outcry Against Territorial Concession.

Quebec, Oct. 6.—Captain Cox, the sealers' representative, has received information from British Columbia, which knocks the American contention of a decrease in the seal herd into a cocked hat. Many of the sealing vessels are on their way home after one of the most successful season's catches for some years, one vessel having taken over 1,400 skins. The United States has contended that the seal herd has shown a great falling off in recent years, but the large catch this year disproves this view. Singular to say, neither during this year nor last have the sealers met with any seals branded by Prof. Starr Jordan on the American rookeries. Prof. Jordan adopted this method for the purpose of spoiling the skins and rendering them unmarketable. Where the branded seals disappear to is a mystery. Certainly Canadians are not being dispoiled by the branding methods. The only effect it has had is to diminish the number in the rookeries.

The American commissioners are put out by the news from the Pacific coast of the vigorous agitation begun in Seattle, San Francisco and other coast cities against any transfer to Canada of the disputed coast strip at the head of Lynn Canal. The United States' ownership of that territory, however, is disputed. As far as access to the Yukon is concerned, Canada is practically cut off from the outside world by a transfer of less than fifty square miles of land now held by the United States, or a strip of a little over two miles long, following the line of the White Pass, through which a railway is now being constructed into the Yukon territory. The clamor from the West is such that in the case of reciprocity there will probably be no definite agreement arrived at till after the state elections. The reciprocity sub-committee is working hard at work, and schedules are under discussion showing the trend of trade. To deputations of Canadian manufacturers who waited upon them the premier and Sir Richard Cartwright have given most reassuring answers.

A business man is not the most patient creature in the world. He cannot wait to hear any long-drawn-out story of the cause of his ailment. He doesn't care two straws about a fine-spun theory of how he should treat himself. He may be predisposed to scrofula or consumption. "That," he will tell you, "has nothing to do with the case." He wants to be well. If he can be cured, write out a prescription and send in your bill. So here's the first part of the proposition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a microbe hunter and killer. Many persons of scrofulous blood encourage the breaking out of unsightly sores, to prevent the disease going to the lungs. There is no need of this state of dread and discomfort. Purify the blood. It can be done. "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all consumptive cases, also of all other lingering bronchial, throat and lung diseases.*

NOBLE FIVE MINE.

Marked Change in the Past Twelve Months Reported at Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Noble Five Mining and Milling company, operating the mine of that name in the Slocan, was held at the office of the company yesterday. J. D. Porter, vice president of the company, was in the chair and there were represented either in person or by proxy, 872,860 shares out of a total of 1,200,000.

The directors presented a report showing that the mine is one of the best equipped in British Columbia and that the treasury contains ample funds to carry out the extensive plan of development inaugurated by the present management. Of this plan the most important features are two long tunnels, one of which, now in 1,100 feet, is a crosscut tunnel to be 2,200 feet in all and the other is already in on the main lead 280 feet and is being driven to the Surprise basin, a distance of 1,650 feet. These tunnels will get a depth of from 800 to 1,800 feet on the two main leads and in the meantime the upper claims are being developed by shorter tunnels. The report of the directors was approved and adopted and a special resolution was passed ratifying and confirming the acts of the old board in raising the money to discharge the former liabilities of the company and for development.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B.C.; vice-president, J. D. Porter, of Spokane; directors, J. G. McGuigan, of Spokane; C. E. Pooley and B. J. Perry, of Victoria; secretary, F. J. Holman, of Spokane.

The past 12 months have witnessed a marked change in the affairs of the Noble Five company. A large shareholder remarked after the meeting: "A year ago the mine seemed to have come to a standstill, but now, thanks to rapid, decisive work with compressor drills, the mine shows every promise of becoming one of the great silver and lead producers of the country. The management has worked quietly and effectively, making no loud blow, and not even taking the public into confidence, but realizing the extent of the property the managers have taken the best expert and engineering advice, and acting upon it, are putting into execution a system of development at once economical and comprehensive."—Spokane Review.

Biker (blocked by load of hay)—Hay, there! pull out and let me by.

Farmer—Oh, I dunno ez I'm in enny hurry.

Biker (angrily)—You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past.

Farmer—That's 'cause his horse was eatin' my hay. Thar ain't no danger o' yew eatin' it.—Judge.

Farmer Yawp—I tell yo they do wars up in a hurry these days. They don't let 'em drag along like they did a century ago.

"No; they didn't have these big papers in New York then."—Judge.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

B. C. Iron Works' Statement—Victoria Exhibits at Westminster Fair.

Dominion Surveyor and London Correspondent Alike Enthusiastic About Yukon.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—The balance sheet of the B. C. Iron Works is published today. It shows that it lost $126,000. The creditors say they will accept 50 cents on the dollar.

To-day was Children's Day at the Westminster fair. The largest crowd on record turned out. The weather was perfect, and everybody was pleased.

The display made by E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., of harvesting and other kindred horticultural machinery from the celebrated house of Massey & Co., is one of the features of the show. This firm have spared no expense in order to make their exhibit complete in every detail, and the result is a collection that would do credit to any of the large Eastern exhibitions.

The artistically arranged display of Messrs. M. R. Smith & Sons continues to be a centre of attraction in the main building, and to the possessor of a sweet tooth (and who has not one?) the showing of choice candies, chocolate, caramels, etc., is exceedingly tempting. The whole get-up of their exhibit reflects credit on the young men who guide the destinies of this firm.

One of the most interesting events of yesterday's sports was the tug-of-war between teams chosen from the jockeys of H. M. navy. The teams were: An English team, captained by King; an Irish team, captained by John Young; a Scotch team, captained by Chalmers; a team from the Sparrowhawk; a Canadian team, captain by Jack Watson. The English won the first heat in five minutes. The Sparrowhawk team won the second heat against the Scotch team in eight minutes. The Canadian team then pulled against the English team and won in one minute.

The mineral hall contains some of the finest exhibits of ore ever seen in any mining district. Provincial Assayer Carmichael had had the arranging of the specimens. All are arranged in groups, according to their different sections, and the mine and location plainly indicated. Up-country mines are well to the fore but the coast properties are not as strongly represented as one could wish. The Boundary Creek district has a large and interesting exhibit. Duncan, Ainsworth, Slocan and Lardeau all have good exhibits and many other camps are represented. The building itself is of no little interest to visitors, as its walls and fittings show some very fine samples of artistic graining, painting and decorated wood work.

An amusing incident occurred at the opera house on the occasion of the presentation of Lincoln Carter's "Under the Dome." The audience was a very large and appreciative one, and had been worked up to an excited state of mind over the plot of the play being worked out beneath the stars and stripes, when a sailor from the British ship Amphion rose in the audience and shouted "There's Old Glory; she earned her name over again by the jolly good drubbing the Yankees gave the Spaniards. Three cheers, boys, for the Yankee flag." The gallery entered into the humor of the situation, besides appreciating the sentiment, and gave three rousing cheers, and even the orchestra and dress circles could scarcely restrain themselves.

J. B. Tyrrell, Dominion government surveyor, was a passenger on the Manauense. He says that his report to the government upon the Yukon country will be very favorable. He argues that there is no mother lode, as is popularly supposed, in the Yukon country. Ages ago the country was full of gold-bearing quartz. The gold, in the course of centuries, from various causes has been separated from the rock and concentrated in the creeks and valleys. There is no quartz of any value in the country now, he thinks. The Yukon is good for 20 years to come, and the next year will see twice the amount of gold recovered that has come out this season.

Mr. Treadgold, correspondent of the London Mining Journal, says he will report very favorably on the Klondike country. He did practical work on all the best claims to make accurate reports. He says the country is very rich, and the police service is all but perfect.

FIRST BATTALION INSPECTED.

General Seymour Compliments Officers and Men On Their Appearance and Efficiency.

General Lord Seymour took advantage of his trip to Victoria to see the First battalion of the Fifth regiment on parade and the result of the inspection last night must prove very gratifying to officers and men judging by the compliments he paid to Victoria's citizen soldiers. The battalion was at somewhat of a disadvantage, the annual drill not having begun and the parade being the first regular one held since May last but nevertheless the manoeuvres were gone through very creditably. Lieut.-Col. Gregory was in command of the battalion and the parade state showed 180 officers and men in line including the band and bugle band. The inspection took place at the Drill hall at eight o'clock and a large number of spectators, among them many ladies, thronged the galleries to see the drilling. General Seymour was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel C. Wilkinson, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada; Capt. A. G. Ferguson, A.D.C.; Lieutenant Colonel Grant, commanding Royal Engineers, Esquimalt; Major Trotter, R.M.A., and Major Jones, district superintendent of stores.

A number of battalion movements were performed including the march past and a couple of detachments went through gun drill.

At the close General Seymour in a short address expressed himself as well pleased both with the parade and with the physique and general appearance of the men.

Before leaving General Seymour made an inspection of the Drill hall and the armories and said he was well pleased with the neatness and well kept appearance of the various rooms.

Company drills begin again next week and all Martini-Henry rifles must be returned to stores at once as it is intended to issue the new Lee-Enfields in their place.

"Your paper this morning reported me as being dead," said the caller.

"I don't know you, sir," replied the editor, with dignity. "How do I know that you are not?"—Philadelphia North American.